

30, 1941, by Post Institute Sales Corporation from Newburgh, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that the kits contained, among other items, a bottle of Ultrasol Fluid, cartons of Ultrasol Hair Bath, and a leaflet entitled "How to apply the Ultrasol Standard Treatment." Analysis of the Ultrasol Fluid showed that it consisted essentially of light mineral oil, oxyquinoline (0.12 gram per 100 cubic centimeters), organic substances including cholesterol and perfume. Analysis of the Ultrasol Hair Bath showed that it consisted essentially of a wetting agent, such as sodium lauryl sulfate, a small proportion of cholesterol, and other organic material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements on the kit label, the bottle label of the Ultrasol Fluid, upon the carton label of the Hair Bath, in the aforesaid leaflet, and in a booklet entitled "The Cultivation of Luxuriant Hair," which had been incorporated into the leaflet by the legend "For exposition of theory see our booklet 'The Cultivation of Luxuriant Hair,'" which represented and suggested that it would promote luxurious hair and scalp hygiene; that it would remove dandruff and neo-keratin, and help check excessive hair loss and combat premature graying; that it would bring about a condition under which the natural hair-growing process would be unimpeded and natural hair growth would become possible; that it would clear away the neo-keratin, enabling the dormant hair within the scalp to become free to resume normal growth and the fuzz to develop into full-size hair; that it would remove obstruction to the development of fuzz or thin short hair; would stop abnormal hair loss; free the scalp from dandruff; make dull, dry, faded hair become brilliant; that new hair would be produced on gray heads, which frequently would be of the original shade, thus indicating that it would prevent graying; would revive limp, dull, scanty "impossible" hair without strong rinses, scalp manipulation, or tiring massage; would strengthen the hair for lasting, artistic permanent waving; would normalize dry or oily scalp; would give dyed hair an even, "refined" luster; and would keep the scalp clean and free from dandruff, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On January 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

694. Misbranding of Beacon's Stokade, Beacon's Cam-Pho-Spray, Beacon's Poultry Liquid, Beacon's Chexal, Beacon's Fowl-Ade, and Beacon's Swinade. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Beacon's Stokade (and 5 other seizures of Beacon's veterinary preparations). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6118 to 6123, incl. Sample Nos. 58221-E, 58222-E, 58223-E, 58656-E, 58657-E, 58658-E.)

On November 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed libels against 12 packages of Beacon's Stokade, 24 bottles of Beacon's Cam-Pho-Spray, 16 bottles of Beacon's Poultry Liquid, 32 cans of Beacon's Chexal, 30 cans of Beacon's Fowl-Ade, and 43 cans of Beacon's Swinade at St. Cloud, Minn., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 21 and 28, 1941, by the Beacon Laboratories from Fond du Lac, Wis.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analysis of Beacon's Stokade showed that it consisted essentially of plant materials including nux vomica, gentian, pokeroor, quassia bark, tamarack bark, caraway seed, ginger and fenugreek, iron oxide, ferric citrate, calcium lactate, and charcoal. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling which represented that it was a stimulant and would assist in the digestion and assimilation of feed by exciting the flow of digestive juices, that it was effective as a general tonic, would be of value at freshening time and that another drug, namely, Chexal, would be an efficacious treatment for scours in livestock, were false and misleading since the articles when used as directed would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of the Cam-Pho-Spray showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils including camphor and eucalyptus oil, soap, creosote, and pine oil. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was an antiseptic when used as an inhalant were false and misleading since when used as directed, it was not an antiseptic.

Analysis of the Poultry Liquid showed that it consisted essentially of potassium salts including dichromate, chlorate, and nitrate, Epsom salt, and sugar dissolved in water. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was an intestinal antiseptic for all fowl were false and misleading since when used as directed in the labeling, it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of Beacon's Chexal showed that it consisted essentially of salol, tannic acid, bismuth subnitrate and subcarbonate (approximately 7.7 percent), sodium bicarbonate (15.5 percent, calcium carbonate (66.9 percent), and magnesium carbonate (5.79 percent). It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it would help retard scour losses in all livestock, that it was an excellent tonic and stimulant, were false and misleading since when used as directed in the labeling, it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of Beacon's Fowl-Ade showed that it consisted essentially of copper sulfate (41.84 percent), kamala resins (15.6 percent), nicotine sulfate, nuxvomica, iron sulfate, and anise. Its package was materially larger than was necessary to hold its contents. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was a "fowl-ade" for chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese of all ages, were false and misleading since when used as directed in the labeling, it would not be efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading.

Analysis of Beacon's Swinade showed that it consisted essentially of hydrated lime, sulfur (10.8 percent), iron sulfate, and plant material including nuxvomica, American wormseed, and corn meal. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was efficacious in the treatment of large roundworms and that another drug, namely, Chexal, would be efficacious in the treatment of scours in livestock, were false and misleading since the articles when used as directed would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On March 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

695. Misbranding of Formula A-1. U. S. v. 42 Gallon Cans of Formula A-1. Default decree of condemnation. Product destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 6314. Sample No. 76456-E.)

On December 2, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against the above-named product at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that in the months of September and October, 1941, the article had been shipped by Stanley S. Steinharter from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of cresote, sodium salts of cresols, a small proportion of sodium hydroxide, a trace of an arsenic compound, extracts of plant drugs, sugar, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment of enteritis or dysentery due to bacterial infection of swine, cattle, and poultry, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On January 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was subsequently destroyed.

DRUGS IN DECEPTIVE CONTAINERS

696. Misbranding of Caulk Mercitan Lotion. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Caulk Mercitan Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6754. Sample No. 54182-E.)

This product was packed in triangular-shaped bottles, each of which was placed in a square cardboard container. The 8-ounce bottles occupied approximately 43 percent of the capacity of the containers and the 3½-ounce bottles occupied approximately 44 percent of the capacity of the containers.

On January 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 24 8-ounce packages and 42 3½-ounce packages of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped on or about November 17 and December 23, 1941, by the L. D. Caulk Co. from Milford, Del.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On February 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

697. Misbranding of Wemett's Salve. U. S. v. 115 Packages of Wemett's Salve. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 6692. Sample No. 85427-E.)

The tube in which this product was packed occupied only about 14 percent of the capacity of the carton.